

Ogden Air Logistics Center Environmental Management Directorate 7274 Wardleigh Road Hill AFB, Utah 84056-5137

Purpose: The purpose of this fact sheet is to inform you of the activities and facts of the Drinking Water Surveillance Program at Hill Air Force Base. The program is managed by the 75th Medical Group, Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight.

Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight (SGPB) Mission: To protect and promote the health and welfare of the workforce on Hill AFB by recognizing, evaluating and controlling the physical, chemical, and biological hazards inherent in the occupational zones across the base. To ensure the military staff is properly trained and exercised for maximum wartime readiness and peacetime disaster response.

Drinking Water Surveillance Management Program Mission: To ensure that the Hill AFB workforce and residents and workers at Geographical Separated Units are provided safe drinking water and recreational waters that meet drinking water standards.

Goals of the Program:

- 1. Compliance with Drinking Water Standards: 100 percent compliance is the goal! There are three primary areas of concern: system operation, system modification and system testing. SGPB must ensure all biological, chemical, physical and radiological sampling is completed in accordance with federal, state and Air Force regulations and that results for compliance samples are submitted to the State Department of Environmental Quality. SGPB must also review all water system modifications to ensure all applicable regulations are met. SGPB also has impact on how the system is operated and that it is operated in a way that all biological, chemical, physical and radiological parameters (Maximum Contaminant Levels MCLs) are met.
- 2. Drinking Water System Improvement: Strive to achieve and maintain a water quality surveillance program that is proactive rather than reactive. Continue to attend local water quality seminars and regularly communicate with the State Department of Environmental Quality. This will better enable SGPB to anticipate regulatory changes and how these changes impact our water systems. Regularly conduct internal sanitary surveys to identify areas needing improvement and work with CE in identifying methods for system improvement.
- **3. Teamwork:** Continue to work together with key internal & external base organizations (CE, EM, SGPM, Water users, Dept. of Environmental Quality, and Dept. of Health) in the solving of water quality problems.

System Description: Hill AFB receives its drinking water primarily from deep wells located on the base. Well #1 is no longer used and has been abandoned; wells 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9 are

routinely used. Well #4 is used as a drinking water source during high water demand and is also used for irrigation. Well #5 is used for fire suppression and irrigation (secondary water source). Wells 4 and 5 have a history of high iron and manganese content. Well #1 is being redrilled and is funded to be completed in FY 00. When demand increases during the summer, primary and secondary water is purchased from the Weber Basin System. Weber Basin gets its primary water from deep wells and the Weber River. Secondary water comes from the Weber River. Connections to the Weber Basin System are at the South Gate and at the Clearfield tank on 2nd Street, north of Bldg. 887. The connection for secondary non-potable water is at the southeastern end of the base. This water is used for watering the golf course and the lawns up to Buildings 507 and 570. Hill AFB's population served (including civilians, military, and dependents) is approximately 19,940 persons.

Geographically Separated Units include: Little Mountain, Oasis complex at UTTR, and Carter Creek.

Regulatory Standards: Hill AFB's drinking water standards and monitoring requirements are regulated by the Compliance Section of the Utah Division of Water Quality.

The requirements include monitoring for:

- Bacteriological contamination (monthly)
- Inorganic and metal constituents (every 3 years) completed in March 1998
- Radiological (every 4 years) due 1999.
- Organic chemicals, pesticides, and polychlorinated bipheyls (every 3 years) completed March 1998.
- Nitrates (annually)
- Lead and copper (every 3 years) due summer 2001.
- Asbestos (every 9 years) due in 2002.

Reports: SGB has released the latest version of it's consumer confidence report recording the water sampling parameters for the past year.

Regulatory changes: The EPA's Consumer Confidence Report rule is in the proposal stage.



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System: The storm water system consists of 12 ponds and 4 discharge points that lead to off base waters. Pond 3 discharges into Kay's Creek, Pond 4 discharges into the Utah Department of Transportation storm drain in Layton, and there are 2 direct discharges to Fife's Ditch near the west gate. All of the other ponds are terminal ponds, with no outlet structures. All discharges ultimately drain to the Great Salt Lake.

Monitoring Requirements:

Monitoring requirements under our present permit are dictated by the quantity of de-icing fluid used annually at the base. Since we are only using 50,000 gallons, which is half of the threshold quantity of propylene glycol allowed in the permit, discharge sampling of stormwater is not required.

Inspections: Inspections of the system are mainly visual, and are done on a weekly basis, or prior to discharge of stormwater to waters of the State. Studies are ongoing to verify that the storm water that is discharged from Hill AFB is only storm water, and does not have other sources mixed into it. When illegal connections are found to the storm water system they

will be modified so that they discharge to either the sanitary or industrial water systems.

Required Proactive Efforts: Owners of outdoor secondary containment areas can assist in stormwater pollution prevention by conducting monthly inspections of secondary containment dikes and applying "best management practices."

Self inspection of secondary containment:

- Inspect monthly or after rain events, whichever is shorter.
- Check for sheen on the water in the containment.
- If no sheen, release the water and then shut the valve.
- If a sheen exists, contact the hazardous waste facility for instructions.

Best Management Practices:

- Broom sweep outdoor area instead of using water.
- Good housekeeping to better prevent accidental spills.
- Keep on hand spill clean-up items.
- Cover outside chemical storage.